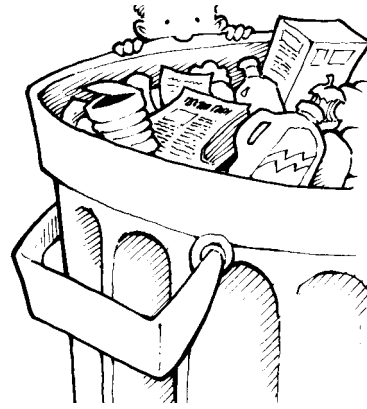

Quiz



Name _____

Let's find out exactly what we've learned about waste prevention. Here are 10 questions (8 points each) taken from *An Ounce of Prevention* and two brief essays (10 points each).

1. The largest single item found in landfills is:
 - a. Paper
 - b. Plastic
 - c. Yard wastes
 - d. Food
2. To find the volume of a particular material, you multiply its:
 - a. Length, height and density
 - b. Length, width and density
 - c. Length, width and height
 - d. Length, height and density
3. There are four ways to handle garbage once it is generated. They are:
 - a. Compaction, recycling, landfilling and degradation
 - b. Composting, recycling, incineration and landfilling
 - c. Compaction, recycling, incineration and landfilling
 - d. Chopping, slicing, dicing and shredding
4. It gets harder and harder to find sites for new landfills. The problem goes by the name "the NIMBY Syndrome." What does NIMBY stand for?
N _____ I _____ M _____
B _____ Y _____
5. Which two items are recycled most frequently?
 - a. Shoes and socks
 - b. Corrugated boxes and aluminum cans
 - c. Newspapers and aluminum cans
 - d. Steel cans and glass bottles
6. To discover the density of an item, you divide its mass by its:
 - a. Weight
 - b. Size
 - c. Specific gravity
 - d. Volume
7. Which statement is most true about packaging:
 - a. It serves no valuable purpose.
 - b. It is not a solid waste problem.
 - c. It serves a valuable purpose but is a large part of our waste.
 - d. It serves no valuable purpose and is a large part of our waste.

8. While recycling is a positive step, it uses energy and resources and creates pollutants. To conserve resources and minimize waste, which of these strategies should be considered before recycling?

- a. Incineration
- b. Source reduction
- c. Incineration and source reduction
- d. None of the above

9. Reducing hazardous waste is one of the primary objectives of source reduction. Draw a line to match the potentially hazardous product on the left with its more “environmentally friendly” counterpart on the right.

drain cleaner	natural acids such as lemon juice, sour milk
plant sprays	cedar chips
mothballs	plunger
rug cleaner	mild soap and water
metal polish	club soda

10. Analyzing all of the material, energy and pollution factors that go into the production, transportation and disposal of an item is referred to as

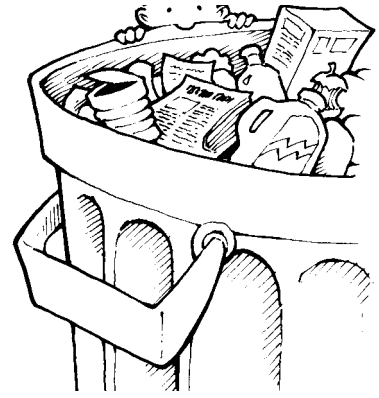


Essays

(Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.)

1. Why is it better to reduce first and then recycle?
2. You decide to buy a new pair of sneakers. From a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) view, what steps go into making these shoes and what resources are used?

Answer Sheet



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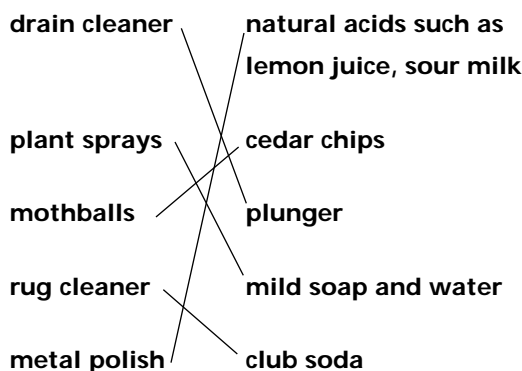
<i>Not</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>My</i>
<i>Back</i>	<i>Yard</i>	
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Answer Sheet

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Life Cycle Analysis



Essays

(Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.)

1. Why is it better to reduce first and then recycle?

Students should write about facts like these:

- *Reducing conserves energy and resources while reducing pollution*
- *Reducing is preventive*
- *Recycling is a process that consumes resources and creates pollution*

2. You decide to buy a new pair of sneakers. From a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) view, what steps go into making these shoes and what resources are used?

- *Growing cotton for fabric uses water, pesticides, fertilizers, fungicides, fuel for tractors, etc.*
- *Processing gas and oil to make synthetic rubber soles*
- *Transporting materials, which uses fuel and creates pollution*
- *Dyes used to color the fabric*
- *Electricity used to sew fabric and soles together*
- *Shoes packaged in tissue and cardboard boxes, which come from paper mills and trees*
- *Shoes transported to warehouses, stores, and homes—uses energy and creates pollution*